NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857.

to the first if the pair, recentled a me Court before this proposal could be acted upon But the Massachusetts captain was not thus to be forced into paying the fine. He still holds out, resolved to test its legality; and a resolve has passed the Senate of Massachusetts on his petition appropriating \$2,500 to enable him to test the con-

stitutionality of the act. If Virginia follows the example of South Carolina on a similar occasion-and she is fast sinking into a mere satellite of South Carolina-she will proceed to pass an act making it a high penal offense to presume to question the constitutionality of the Search law.

"Mr. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts is the active agent and representative of an Emigration Company chartered by our State Lerislature at its late session, and numbering among its members several men of known wealth, energy and business enterprise."

- The Times is misinformed. Mr. Eli Thayer is not "the active agent and representative of an Emi-"gration Company chartered by our State Legis-"lature." His name does not appear among the corperators, as The Times may assure itself by scanning the act. Mr. Thayer is an active member of the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company," and has been made quite conspicuous in connection with that Company; but whatever bulletins he may have issued in behalf of the New-York Company have been prompted by a personal zeal that often outruns his discretion, and in no manner inspired or suggested by those whom our Legislature has seen fit to incorporate. Mr. Thayer is a well-meaning, worthy citizen; but we think there must be some other business for which he is better qualified than the management of Emigration Companies. At all events, we insist that the New-York Company shall not be held responsible for anything he has uttered or done until it shall see fit to indorse him.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Later from California and Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 27, 1857. The steamship Empire City has arrived here from California, with dates to the 6th inst.

Business was dull. The Pacific Express Company have failed.

The Empire City brings 100 of Lockridge's men, and 70 other passengers—among them, Gens. Wheat and Hornsby, who go to New-York on the Illinois. Col. Lockridge's retreat is confirmed.

The Costa Riches have taken possession of Punta Arenas and the steamer Rescue, with a great amount

of ammunition and six pieces of artillery.

Col Lockridge's men were taken to Aspinwall by British vessels.

The J. L. Stephens brings no further intelligence from Gen. Walker. Private dispatches, received from Aspinwall, state that his position at Rivas was impregnable, and that he was likely to hold out for

The Transit route is open to the Pacific. Gen. Walker's brother died on the Empire City on the 26th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27, 1857.
The Administration has taken a rest in the matter of

The Administration has taken a rest in the matter of the appointments.

Owing to the accumulation of the current business of the Departments, the Cabinet meetings are not so frequent as heretofore.

The Treasury Department has initiated measures for ascertaining the amount of taxation of all kinds in each State, and the sums necessary for the maintenance of the government of the principal cities.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.
St. Louis, Monday, April 27, 1857.
James S. Rallins, recently recommended for Governor by the American Convention, announces himself a candidate for that office in opposition to the candi-

a candidate for that once in opposite
date of the National Democracy.

Gov. Jackson has fixed the 3d of August for the
election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation

of Gov. Polk.

The election for Judges of the Supreme and other
Courts is fixed for the first Monday in August.

A file of The Santa Fé Gazette for March is re-A portion of the remains of the Indian Agent, Dodge,

ad been found and interred at Fort Defiance.

Capt. Gibbs had been soverely wounded in an en

Capt. Gibbs had been severely wounded in an engagement with the Indians.

Governor Merriweather had gone on a visit to the Navnjos and Pueblos.

Indian depredations had been frequent and extensive, and numbers of them had been overtaken and killed by the troops.

Major Fry arrived at Alburquerque with \$150,000

COLLISION-FOUR LIVES LOST.

COLLISION—FOUR LIVES LOST.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Monday, April 27, 1857.

Yesterday as the steamer Rainbow was ascending the Ohio, when opposite Aline Island, she came in collision with the steamer Julia Dean, bound to the Wabash River. The Dean struck the Rainbow on the starboard side, breaking a hole in her hull and sinking herself immediately. Five or six persons were drowned, four of them deck hands. The Dean's cargo is a total loss, but is insured. There was no insurance on the boat. The Rainbow received very little

THE LATE EXPLOSION. THE LATE EXPLOSION.

SOMERVILLE, Monday, April 27, 1857.

The water in the level in which the wreck of the Fanny Garner lies was drawn off yesterday, when the Boat was found to be a total loss, she being shattered to her lowest timbers. The bag stuff under deck was taken out in a damaged condition. The Coroner's Inquest has adjourned until Thursday, in order to obtain further evidence as to the cause of the disaster. The bodies were all recovered, and given over to their friends for burial.

BOILER EXPLOSION. TOLER EXPLOSION.

TOLEDO, Monday, April 27, 1857.

The boiler of the steam planing mill of Messrs. Raymond and Hathaway of this city, exploded this morning and scriously injured five persons, one of whom has since died, and two others are not expected to recover. The building was almost entirely demolished.

DEFAULTER ABSCONDED. Charles Vosburg, Collector for the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Boat Company, has absconded. He was \$2,000 in arrears of his collections.

THE CASE OF MR. KALLOCH.

Boston, Monday, April 27, 1857.

A check for \$2,000, purporting to have come from Dr. Jayne of Philadelphia, was received by the Rev.

Mr. Kalloch a day or two ago, but on inquiry it turned out to be a forcery. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBAY, Monday, April 27, 1857.
The efficers of the New-York State Temperance Society have issued a cell for the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society at Albany on the 11th of June.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. Washington, Monday, April 27, 1837.
The New-Orleans mails of Monday and Tuesday

The New-Orients mails of abundance last have been received.

The Abingdon (Va.) Democrat says that during the week preceding Tuesday last snow fell daily in Washington County. Vegetation was backward through the south-west part of the State, and many cattle were

CROP PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS .- A farmer of Stephenson County, Ill., under date of April 21, says: "It has 'snowed several times this month, and the snow this "n.orning is some three inches deep and ground "frozen. Consequently very little wheat has been sown this Spring, and but little plowing done. The "crop prospects look bad, and there is not much old grain in the hands of farmers. The wheat erop of · 1857 in this vicinity will inevitably be short.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION-OFFICIAL!

MARKET APPRILE

Below we present the official returns of the recent election in Connecticut. The following is the vote for Governor: | Counties | Holley Union | Ingham | Hartford | 6,539 | 6, | New-Haven | 6,587 | 7, | New-London | 3,853 | 3, |

16

7,066

 
 New-Londob
 4,671

 Fairfield
 4,671

 Windbam
 2,271

 Litchfield
 3,743

 Middlesex
 2,123

 Tolland
 1,920
 4,980 1,571 3,411 2,578 1,568 11 Totland. 31,702 31,156 59

Majority for Holley, 496; plurality for do., 546.

\*\*Union.\*\* Diem.\*\* Diem.\*\* Jem.\*\*

\*\*Lt.-Gov.\*\* Burnham\*\* 31,753 Wait., 31,104 35

\*\*Treasurer.\*\* Wildman\*\* 31,807 Crosbv 30,949 162

\*\*Sec. of State Platt\*\* 31,649 Averill 30,964 268

\*\*Controller.\*\* Lamb\*\* 31,784. Cowles 31,038 30

\*\*Cong.\*\* I Clark\*\* 8,410 Hubbard 7,973 62

\*\*Cong.\*\*—II. Dean\*\* 6,082 Horey. 5,050 5

\*\*Cong.\*\*—IV. Ferry.\*\* 8,337 Bishop\*\* 8,403 2

\*\*Elected.\*\*

\* Elected. Many of the scattering votes were the names of the

candidates incorrectly returned. The Senate stands 15 Union men and 6 Democrats with a large Union majority in the House.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Tribune gives official returns of the recent Judicial Election from the following nineteen

counties:
REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES
Kalamazco   1,299   Monroe   236   Macomb   127   Hillsdale   1,606   Ingiam   1360   Ionia   54   Calbour   1,000   Branch   857   Aliegan   240   Calbour   571   Washtenaw   250   Eaton   559   Sanilas   414   Total   5,516   Shiwassee   20   Lenawe   551   Kent   144   Casa   407
DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.
Livingston
Total1,125
Danublian majority in above counties 7 391.

Republican majority in above counties 7,391.

"Above (says The Tribune) we have given none but efficial majorities; but we may add that Van Buren is reported 300, Ottawa 500, Lapeer 269, Midland 100, Genesce 100, Tuscola 100, Newaygo 250, St. Joseph 450, Montcalm 200, Clinton 400 and Jackson 250

seph 459, Montcalm 200, Chnton 400 and Jackson 250—all Republican.

"We have given these figures carefully, and we think that the official result will show but little difference, and if we add them to our aggregate official majority as given above, our apparent majority so far as heard from is 10,310. Subtract from this Saginaw, which is reported 300 Democratic, and we have the aggregate of 10,010, which we think will be about the showing of the official State canvass, as the most of the counties not heard from will probably give small Democratic majorities."

The same paper says:

Democratic majorities."
The same paper says:

"There is no longer any doubt but that the Republicans have elected all but one of the Circuit Judges. The run between Turner and Fenton, in the VIIth District is very close, and seems to be narrowed down to the result in Tuscola County. We have conversed with a gentleman from that county, and while it will be seen that Mr. Turner has run behind the Judicial ticket, we feel pretty confident that he will have fifty majority in that county, which will make his majority over Fenton somewhere between 20 and 30—a close race to be sure, but only the more provocation to the begus Democratic candidate, Mr. Fenton."

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

We find in the Madison and Milwaukee papers the following returns for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which we compare with the Presidential election of last November. It will be seen

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Whiten.	Cothern.	Fremont.	Buch'n
Columbia	2.202	1.005		1,242
Fond du Lac	2.362	1.785	3,292	2,512
Washington	600	1,963	813	2,646
Racine	1.908	2.219	2,799	1,639
Milwaukee	2 270	5.219		7,238
Sauk	1.487		2,015	933
Waukesha	2.174	1.638		2,020
Rock		1,034	4,707	1,955
Munitowoc			1.177	1,907
Iowa	627		1,497	1,474
Dane	2.622		3,996	3,443
Kenocha	1.166		1,508	831
Portage	365 m		680	361
Walworth	2.625	825	3,518	1,297
Jefferson (repor	eted) . 400		5,290	3,434
Marquette (rep.	920		2,518	1,032
Waupacca (rep.	1 200		1,636	75
Winnebago (re	0.1 . 1.147		2,769	1,415
Crawford (rep	205		521	429
Lafayette (rep.	1		1.415	1,722
Grant (rep.)	635		2,809	1,419
Waushara" (re	130	1,147		215
At Printing feel	P. /	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the same	1770
Motel.	28,566	21.588	50.871	39,409
Majority for	Whiten, 6.998;	majority for	Fremout. 1	

Majority for Whiten, 6,998; majority for Fremout, 11,492.

We publish the returns from this County as we find them
in a Madison paper, but rather think the figures are wrong and
that they ought to be transposed.

The Counties yet to hear from gave Fremont 14,711, and Buchanan 12,457.

FROM BOSTON.

I remember quoting the "divine Williams" to

BOSTON, April 25, 1857.

cou last February, apropos to the sudden apparition of Summer in midwinter, when we were sitting at open windows, fanning ourselves and waging internecine war with musketoes. But the Clerk of the Weather has balanced his accounts now, and the other part of the quotation thus applied to the state of things at that time has been painfully applicable since then; or, at least, if "hoary-headed frosts" have not exactly fallen "in the fresh lap of the crimson rose," untimely snows have reposed themselves in the fresh lap of the grass just in its first tender greenth. A viler day than last Monday and Tuesday is not often recorded in the calendar. The walking was the most detestable, and the houses crowned and the Common robed with white. But, you know all about this, inasmuch as you have the first taste of the weather, as of most other public matters, and pass it along to us when you have done matters, and pass it along to us when you have done men and the singing women, and of the actors and actresses, and artists and artistic things before we have a chance at them, it is but reasonable that you should have the first taste of the snow-storms too. Shall you have good things, and shall not also have evil things?

There is not much to tell you about. Our great and General Court is settling up its arrears in a hurry, as the manner of such grave bodies is. Whether Kansas is to get the \$100,000 which the House has voted is yet uncertain. It has not yet been acted on in the Senate, and if it should pass that ordeal it is by no means sure that Gov. Gardner will give it the finishing grace of his valuable autograph. A large sum of money, however, has been privately collected, and placed at the disposal of Mr. Brown, usually called of men Old Brown. It is understood that this notorious individual, who has had the misfortune to incur the ill opinion of our fel-low-citizens of Missouri that have kindly volunteered to manage the affairs of Kansas, and who under indictment for treason against their peace and dignity, has been living a retired but active life in this vicinity for some time. He rather expected a call from the Marshal of the District, and was precall from the Marshal of the District, and was pre-pared to give him unequivocal manifestations of his appreciation of such official courtesy. It is said that he had so made his arrangements that he could have assured the Marshal and twenty-one of his train of his high consideration in the short space of two minutes, before they could come near enough to offer him their hands. But for some reason or other the Marshal forbore to offer him this mark

of attention. I do not know the precise sum that has been passed over to this concealed traitor. One person, I have been assured, contributed no less than \$7,000. So you will see that there are those hereabouts who show their faith, such as it is, by their works. This money, I believe, is not to be muddled away in relieving the distresses of the present settlers, but to be employed in the evangelization of the Border Ruffians, should they again set their faces Zionward. From the earnest concern which Mr. Brown has manifested for the spiritual welfare of these sinners in times past, it is believed that the dispensation of this missionary fund could not

the placed in better hands.

Theodore Parker's bodity health, I am sorry to say, is very far from what his friends wish it to be. His case, I should judge, is one that requires an absolute cessation of brain-work of

all kinds, which is just the hardest remedy all for him to take. His pulpit was supplied all for him to take. His pulpit was supplied on two Sabbathe by the Rev. Wendell Phillips, and next Sunday it will be occupied by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson. One cannot but regret that Waldo Emerson. One cannot but regret that a man of the capacity for usefulness of this last-named gentleman, if he would but direct his genius and great personal influence into sound conservative channels, should consent to mix himself up with persons of such very miscellaneous opinions. Had he only confined his speculations within authorized limits, he might have been at this moment a Doctor of Divinity, or (who knows?) even a Theological Professor. I had a proof of his culpable indifference to the character of his associates, in his own town of Concord last week. Being providentially in that famous town, one evening, I found that the enemies of the Constitution and the Union were to hold a grand feast in the Town Hall, which I was prevailed upon to attend. It was called a Tea Party—thus literally fulfilling the verse of the poet:

the verse of the poet:

"For treason, d'ye see, Wasto them a dish often, And rebellion bread and butter!"

The Town Hall is a very large and handsome room, and was laid with bountiful and elegant tables to its full extent, which were filled with persons ready apparently to eat and drank destruction to their country with the best of appetites. Foremost among the invited guests I discovered the three conspirators against the peace and dignity of the nation, whose exploits of the same nature at Plymouth I had occasion to describe last Winter—Messrs, Garrison, Phillips and Quincy. This last— Messrs. Garrison, Phillips and Quincy. This lastthe Lepidus of the treasonable triumvirate—was invited to preside, why I was unable to divine. I am sure there must have been many persons present more competent to the task than he showed himself to be. I honestly think I could have done quite as

well myself.

I will not grieve your righteous souls with any I will not grieve your righteous souls with any recapitulation of what these three professional demagogues had to say. It is enough that their ravings were responded to by the audience in a way that showed that, for once, the right men were in the right place. Mr. Emerson's remarks, I grieve to say, were not of the kind that would have been received with favor in Castie Garden or Faneuil Hall, it is the stress of the ways used as vessels. in the glorious days when they were used as vessels of honor to preserve the Union in. As I do not delight in descanting on the failings of eminent men, I will pass over, without further detail, this painful passage of cotemporary biography. Only I must say that if Mr. Emerson will be found in such company, and will countenance their right-hand ex-tremes and left-hand defections so far as to speak in their assemblies, he should not think it strange that his name should occupy a prominent place in that Expurgatorial Index which warns Christian Lyce-ums to beware of the men who are there written down as dangerous and disorganizing. To be sure, these friendly warnings too often meet with the fate these friendly warnings too often meet with the late that good advice generally encounters in this world of sin and misery. Is it not a fearful sign of the times that the deluded people who sustain the institution of the Lyceum insist upon having such men as Mr. Emerson and Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Packer, when there are countless pious ministers—doctors in divinity, even—who would consent to discourse unto them according to edification, and they refuse to hear them? Why, they might have me! But

they never do.

To return to the great and General Court, they still persist in leaving us without any head to our military defense. The House elected a Col. Wright (not the Col. Wright, who followed next after the gallant Cushing at the head of our Volunteers into Mexico) as the successor of the sainted but snubbed Edmands. I know nothing about him; but take it for granted that he is not an underling of the Post-Office or Custom-House. The Senate also once elected him by an amendment to a resolution. But the friends of regularity of succession have managed to hang it up on one of those hooks provided for such occasions, and it is by no means sure that it will be taken down again this session. You may imagine the dismay which this acephalous condition win be taken down again this session. For may imagine the dismay which this acephalous condition of our Militia spreads far and wide in our borders. But, if we are deprived of the protection of Gen. Edmands, we rejoice to know that we are not likely to be robbed also of that of Judge Loring. The Republic may be considered, if not absolutely safe, at least insurable at a slightly advanced rate of premium. The Committee having that matter in charge has reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners that the Legislature would be graciously pleased to execute the laws of the State. This does not seem expedient, if indeed it be strictly constitutional, to four out of the seven of the Committee. Unhappily for them, they have had the unwisdom to give their reasons in writing, and Job himself would have been satisfied had they been four of his worst enemies. A minority of two made a report, written enemies. A minority of two made a report, written by Mr. Albee of Mariboro', which makes mineed meat of all the positions of the majority, and makes the duty of the Legislature as plain as a pike-staff. However, the majority of the House and Senate will probably go with that of the Committee and prevent any action in the premises this year. But, as the Duke of Argyle said,

Mr. Edwin Booth began his first engagement here under the disadvantage of the two stormiest night of the season. Since then his houses have been good. Last night he had an excellent one for his benefit. He has evidently made a very favorable impression. I have only seen him in the three first acts of Richard, and last night in Bertram, which is hardly enough to ground a decided judgment upon. Like other judges, I will reserve my opinion, but my leaning is in his favor, from what has come before me. Bertram he played as well as need be before me. Bertram he played as wen as are The play was extremely well acted and finely mounted in all respects of costume and scenery. BYLES.

## PERSONAL.

-The Hon. S. A. Douglas has been invited by th Tennessee State Agricultural Bureau to deliver the annual address before the State Fair, which is to assemble in October.

-In the Superior Court of Taylor County, Ga., the legal representatives of Uriah Paulk, deceased, have recovered \$20,000 from the South-Western Railroad Cempany for the death of Mr. Paulk by a collision on their road in 1855.

-Alpheus Baker, jr., of Alabama, commissioned by the Executive Committee of the Southern party of Kansas to present their case to the South, and make their last appeal to Southern men for aid, is traveling about South Carolina, holding public meetings and making speeches.

-We have been favored with a copy of a long poem in various measure, "affectionately inscribed to Robert
"J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, by His Sister, Mrs. Martha Walker Cook of New-Jersey." We give a specimen:

specimen:
"There is many a pang before thee! Slander will do its worst!
There are men bent on disunion, in guile and faction nursed.
Who will strive with every sinew to make wrong appear the right.
As Lucifer is wont to robe himself like angel bright;
But pause not—faint not—valiant heart! our God protects the

just: Keep watch o'er laws and people's cause, and in Him put thy Oh haste thee, then, brave brother! for the freedom of the

world
Is centered in our starry flag;—all is to ruin hurled
If the stars upon our banner, from the heaven of the free.
Should be driven spart by treason—order, law would cease
to be! to be!
Drape its glorious folds around thee—if they dye them in thy blood,
"Twere a fitting shroud to wind thee in, O patriot, true and good";

- The Rev. Charles Howard Macolm, of Newport, R. I., is almost entirely recovered from the severe attack of sickness occasioned by stopping a few days early in February, at the National Hotel in Washington City.

—The Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, who has been dan-

gerously ill at Augusta for some weeks, is rapidly re-- Judge Williams of Iowa has returned to his home at Muscatine, after a two months' stay at Washington.

His Iowa friends say that he is promised the mission to

-The Right Reverend James Duggan, Bishop elect of Antigone in partibus, and Coadjutor of the Archbishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession to the Archbishopric, if he survives the present Archbishop, will be consecrated at the Cathedral of St. Louis on Sunday, May 3.

-Thomas L. Jones is the Know-Nothing, and James

H. Garrard the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Kentucky.

--Willia L. Williams, a prominent lawyer, recently

died in St. Louis. -Madame La Grange gave eleven operatic per-

formances and four concerts in New-Orleans, by which, we are informed, she cleared the handsome sum of \$9,000. The manager of the opera-house shared equally in the receipts.

—David Hunt of Mississippi has given \$20,000 to

the Colonization Society. A few weeks ago he gave \$25,000 to the same Society.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ITALIAN OPERA-NIBLO'S.

The public feeling in favor of the opera is increasing as was witnessed by a very good house last night. Madame Gazzaniga gained additional reputation by her performance of Lucrezia Borgia. She vocalized better than usual. In portions of her acting we were reminded that the feminine softness of her nature and expression interfered somewhat with the impetuous fury the character demanded, either in fact or according to the traditions of the stage. In the well-known and admirable trio she left nothing to be desired. Indeed, we never heard it so dramatically executed, as a whole, by all the artists. Madame Gazzaniga was superbly attired and acted in imperial style. Mr. Brignol was very excellent in his portion of the trio and gave it with a fullness of voice, the want of which was so remarkable in Mario's rendering of the same scene. Mr. Amodio had not quite recovered his voice, but exhibited improvement in dramatic expression. In the duet following with Mr. Brignoli, Madame Gazzaniga rose to such a point of dramatic vigor that a tempest of applause followed and she was universally cheered on appearing before the curtain.

Miss Phillips has a fine contralto voice, and not only in the agile use of it but in declamatory force and intelligence displays marked improvement over her previous efforts.

The opera was a preeminent success.

MADAME PATANIA'S CONCERT .- Madame Patania. being about to depart for Europe, offers at her farewel concert to-night, at Niblo's Salson, an extraordinary programme. In addition to her own talents, she presents for the first time in the concert-room Madame Gazzaniga. Messrs. Brignoli, Villanova and Albites will also lend their aid.

"THE MONEY QUESTION," AT LAURA

KEENE'S THEATER.

Last evening was produced for the first time in
America a five-act play translated from a French piece by the younger Dumas, and entitled "The Money Question." The information is kindly youchsafed by the bills that the representation of this piece produced a great sensation in Paris, and that the Emperor and the Empress were so interested in the performances that they attended on several occasions. If we admit that these noble personages have in dramatic matters good taste and reliable judgment, it only remains for us to assert that the translator has wofully tamed down the spirit of the original play. As it is presented to us in its English dress we must judge of it, and we feel no compunctions in declaring it the most stupid five-act play of the season. As the plot is so com-plex and intricate that we found it difficult to unravel it ourselves, we mercifully spare our readers the affliction of details. Suffice it to say, there are five acts of dreary, pointless dialogue; five acts of meaningless talk about money, which nobody understands; five acts of "upper-crust" sermonizing upon the vulgarity of money; five acts of contumely and contempt, heaped by a set of snobbish would-be aristocrats upon the only reputable person in the piece; five acts of insipid conversation, through the whole of which the audience are perpetually looking for something to happen—which something never does happen; five acts of conversation without incident, of preaching without sense, and of situations without probability or reason. It is a play without a catastrophe and it might be as appropriately ended at and it inight be as appropriately executed at conclusion of the first act as anywhere, or the parts might be transposed and the piece played fifth act first, without any injury to the general effect. We have no remarks to make about the acting; people cannot act when they have nothing comprehensive to do. There have been some new scenes painted which are done with the usual fine taste displayed by the artists of this theater. Had it not been for the excellent music between the acts, the Money Question would never have been permitted to come to a con-clusion, but would have stood an unanswered interrogation to the end of time; but the public are very patient with bad pieces.

## TAMMANY CONVENTION.

The Harmonizing Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening to continue their soothing applications to the inflamed members of the Democratic party in this city.

JAMES T. BRADY, esq., was called to the chair. whereupon he made a little speech in favor of union and harmony and burying tomahawks. John Chancy and Isaac Bell were appointed Secretaries, protem. Mr. CLANCY read a protest from George C. Genett against the claim of Daniel Norris to be admitted as a member of the Convention. This was laid on the table; and after more remarks by the PRESIDENT and Capt. RYNDERS (representing the Hards and Softs) a ballot was taken for President. Elijah F. Purdy received 71 votes and was thereupon declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. He responded and Messrs. CHANCELLOR and VANDER HUYDEN were appointed Secretaries. Mr. CHARLES MILLS was appointed Sergeant-at-arms and the Convention was organized.

Messrs. Cochran, Clancy, Sweeny, Brady and Brisley were appointed a Committee to prepare rules for the government of the Convention; and on unotion of ROBERT J. DILLON, a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to prepare a plan of reorganiza-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the small chapel of the University last evening, the Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous regular and special neetings were read and adopted. The persons proposed at the last meeting were then duly admitted to membership in the Association. Vice-President, Mr. SELDEN, then read a document signed by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Chancellor Ferris, and signed by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Chancellor Ferris, and a list of other theological worthies, purporting to be their resignation from the Association. He also read a paper of about two yards in length, containing upward of one hundred names which had been industriously got up to represent to the public that the persons whose names appeared thereon had tendered their resignation. The farce of resinging wound up with the affecting resignation of the Chairman. The resignation season being over, Mr. Herriers, a conservative member of the Association, moved:

"That the Association most cordially accept the resignations tendered, and do hereby recommend the brothers thus separating themselves from the Association to the mercy of God through Jesus Chist."

The meeting being disposed to be humorous rather

The meeting being disposed to be humorous rather than scrious, however, the resolution fell to the ground for want of a second.

Mr. Marshall, then moved that the resignations be laid on the table of the second.

the lines which had been drawn to distinguish the theoretical from the practical in Christianity. He assumed that no destrine could be really practical sons to be beneficial unless it was perfectly true. With reference to conservatism, he said that was a shape in which the theoretical Christianity of our days had assumed a charming outside. Fascinating in manner, smooth-speken and handsomely trimmed, this was a phrase which attracted our attention, willingly or not. It laid down for our guidance a set of rules which were in themselves of a plausible character. It told us these things, and pressed the lesson home with force and spirit: al from the practical in Christianity.

and spirit:

First: We must not say aught that will offend our neighbor in his body estate or projudice.

Second: We are to be discreet in dwelling upon matters which have no immediate connection with the rises and ceremonies of a ritual.

monies of a ritual.

There it is not proper to treat of national sins under a cover of brotherly kindness, and we must omit the enunciation of any truths that may cut unpleasantly close in their application.

Fourth: It is a theoretical religion which provides for spiritual wants, and ignores the physical poculiarities the existence of which may not be compatible with the true expression of the spiritual.

The paper heire contractions with the true expression of the spiritual.

of which may not be compatible with the true expression of the spiritual.

The paper being read, a conversation ensued, in which Mr. Marshall, the Recording Secretary of the Association, took occasion to demand the right of making fun, an exercise which he said he deemed to be one of the legitimate objects of the Association. He was sustained by the persons who had resigned, many of whom loudly applauded his effort. Mr. Vernon made a fine speech apon the subject of the essay. Mr. Williams and others tried to gain a hearing, but were denied.

After ten minutes interval, the meeting proceeded to consider miscellaneous business. The Committee on nominations for officers of the Association for the ensuing year reported, Mr. Bliss heading the ticket for President.

The chapel was densely packed.

A CURIOUS CASE OF LIBEL.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. James B. Murphy, of 221 Seventh avenue, appeared before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against a person named Louis C. Ott, for having perpetrated a wicked and malicious libel, and otherwise injured his interest and reputation; that in consequence thereof, he had just been turned out of the apartments which he had been occupying. The following affidavit was then made by Mr. Murphy:

James B. Murphy, residing at No. 221 Seventh avenue, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 29th day of January, 1856, he received the annexed letter marked A., signed by one Louis C. Ott, and in his hand-writing, as this deponent has been informed, and believes; and this deponent further says, that on or about the same time, the annexed advertisement or hand-bill was extensively posted and circulated; and that the name therein mentioned, Sophia Murphy, is the lawful wife of this deponent; and this deponent further adds, that the contents of said letter and hand-bill, signed by said Louis C. Ott, is a willful, malicious and libelous slander against the fair name and fame of this deponent, and his said wife. Sophia, and that the same was posted and circulated with a wicked intent to injure, from the fact of this deponent having been informed by Mr. Frank, this deponent's landlord, that the said Louis C. Ott, came to him with a printed paper similar to the one hereunto annexed, and in consequence thereof, deponent was ordered by the said Frank to leave his premises.

Deponent further says that that the annexed letter

marked B was also sent by the said Louis C. Ott to Mrs. Martins, as appears by the same, with whom this deponent was boarding at the time; and thereby treatment as formerly, and that the contents of said letter marked B are also libelous and injurious to the character of this deponent and his wife. Deponent further says that said Louis C. Ott has threatened that he will follow deponent and injure him in every way possible, and further says not.

that he will follow deponent and injure him in every way possible, and further says not.

[Copy of letter marked A.]

Mr. James Murphy—Sir: Not having received any answer upon my letter of last Thurslay. I really wish to know whether I deceived myself in you or not; as you could at the close of the letter (although the question is if you can read), my words were: If you are a gentleman, what I almost took you for, I hardly think that you want it to be told that neither your wife's seeding dese, nor her underelothes, nor ceen the erry shift she had on when she first went to bed with you after marriage, have been paid for.

From your wife, whose unamers and character I exactly know. I can expect nothing better, but from you I think different; and I therefore wish to know whether you are too poor or too mean to pay for them; and should either be the case, them, my Lord! I will make you a present with that amount, for, although I lost fifter hundred dollars land year, I still can afford to loose pairty seven dollars and fifty four cents.

This is the last letter I shall write to you, and if I do not receive a satisfactory answer upon this, you may take my word—that is the word of a gentleman, the word of a roan, whose Dignity never would allow him to be told that any of his wife's or his own clothes are not paid for.

Yes, Sir! the word of a man to whom nobody can say, and if it is told, can prese that he ever wronged one man out of one cent's worth, and that is more than any one of your wife's relations can boast of? Yes, Sir! my word you can take for it that you will be distanced everywhere and publicly.

LOUIS C. OTT, No. 288 West Twenty, fith street.

January 39, 1856.

The above letter I intended to send you yesterday, and I beg your pardon for delaying it; but, by channe, I happened to go to Mrs. Terry, who told me that she thinks that you never received my first letter that you are a Gentleman; for a man without manners or education never would tell a lio or send a man to hell, both which qualification you p

[Copy of Handbill.] Copy of Handbill.]

\*\*8100 REWARD

\*\*Any person who can bring proof that Mrs. Sophia Murphy (late Sophia Mills), wife of Mr. James Murphy, journeyman saidler, boarding at No. 45 East Broadway, and after of A. F. Mills. piomber, has paid for her

WEDDING DRESS AND UNDER GARMENTS!

of A. F. Milles, plumber, has paid for her

"WEDDING DRESS AND UNDER GARMENTS!
will receive the above reward, by calling at

"LOUIS C. OTT. No. 128 Ninth avenue."

[Copy of Letter marked B.]

Mas. Martis: Madame—As an unknown friend, I take the
liberty of addressing myself to you, the reason of which is, to
caution you of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. I have reason enough
for it.

I was in the dry goeds business, but through my good heartedness and the sponginess of my wife's relations I was compelled to give up business, after a loss of over \$1.400; but it is
not blone Murphy who owes and refuses to pay me, but also
every one of her brothers and slaters, even to her very consist,
who lately came from England, and who, when the cold weather
set in, and seeing Sophie (Mrs. Murphy) without a shawl to
cover her bare neck, hegged of me to trust him for one to give it
to her; that is lost also, for when I mentioned it to her she told
me, Louis, did I not tell you? I know Joe well enough, better
than you, but you will see more of him yet.

This. Madame, I think it excuse enough for me to be turned
against them; and therefore excusing myself for tring you out
by this, I am, Madame, most respectfully, LOUIS C. OTT.

The case being thus presented before Justice Flan-

The case being thus presented before Justice Flan dreau, that magistrate immediately placed a warrant in the hands of Sergeant Banfield, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who shortly afterward returned with his prisoner. On being questioned why he had been guilty of so grave an offense, the accused replied that he did it for the purpose of obtaining a settlement of the amount which he alleged the complainants were indebted to him, and that he had succeeded in getting one debt in by a similar course. He appeared ignorant of the serious nature of the crime which he

which he was committed for examination. THE COMMON COUNCIL OF BROOKLYN AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—The Mayor transmitted the following communication to the Common Council last evening:

had committed, until Justice Flandreau required him

to find bail to the amount of \$2,000, in default of

for want of a second.

Mr. Marshall then moved that the resignations be laid on the table indefinitely, then for six months, both of which were lost, and substituted by a motion to lay on the table for one month, which was carried.

Proposals for nearly two hundred new members were then made, most of which were made by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Mr. G. B. Edgar. They will be entertained at the next meeting.

Mr. Augustus Maverick was then introduced, and read an essay upon the subject of "Christianity—Theoretical and Practical." The essay was a meritorious document, and presented several points well torious document, and presented several points well to the attention of the Association. Mr. M. commenced by stating that the true meaning of the term Christianity was a question which had been discussed by men since Christianity began. It was a system which included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, the commence of the commence of the main features of the law, the commence of the main features of the law, the commence of the commence of the several points well worth the attention of the commence of party, is decided in opposition to the main features of the law, the commence of the New-York have officially expressed the opinion that the law is unconstitutional and void, and have officially was a question which had been discussed by men since Christianity began. It was a system which included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God, faith included love for man, as well as love for God.

opinion non the matter and also to instruct me how to act in the premises, and I am also of the apinion that albert counce should be employed to guard the interests of the city, and to assist in the management of the case until a final decision to obtained as to the constitutionality of the law.

Respectfully submitted. SAMUELS POWELL Mayor. The communication having been read by the Clerk. Ald. Delvecchio moved that the Mayor be ampowered to retain Henry C. Murphy, esq., in connection with the Corporation Attorney, to defend the interests of the City of Brooklyn against the usurpation of the Police Commissioners.

And Evaler ampended that John Council.

Ald. Fowler amended that John Greenwood. coq. be added, which was carried.

A discussion ensued in which saveral members of the Heard participated. Ald. Fowler, Pierson, Lowber, Delvecchio and Kalbfieisch spoke in favor of the mation, and it was carried by 27 Yeas to 10 Nays.

PRRSONAL LIBERTY IN MAINE.

The Legislature of Maine, which has just adjourned, passed, toward the close of its session, the two following laws, beside resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision. The action of that State on the new phase of the Slavery question has been prompt, moderate and just:
AN ACT additional to "An act further to protect personal liberty."

AN ACT additional to "An act further to protect personal liberty."

Be st enacted by the Senate and House of Representations in Legislature casembled, as follows:

SECTION: When it shall come to the knowledge of any County Attorney that any person has been arrested at any place within his county, and is eximted as a fugitive sizer under the provisions of an act of Courses, the said County Attorney shall immediately repair to the place where such person is held in custody, and render him all necessary and legal assistance in making his defense against said claim.

Suc 2 it shall be the duty of the said County Attorney to summon such witnesses as he shall deem necessary to solutantiate such defense, whose fees and all other necessary and legal expense incurred in making such defense shall be paid by the State.

State. Sec. 3. This set shall take offset from and after its approval by the Governor. [Approved April 14, 1857.]

AN ACT declaring all slaves brought by their masters into this State free, and to punish any attempt to exercise authority

AN ACT decising an action of the second of t

Mrs. Bentley, the celebrated female pedestrian, at o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Tabernacle, commenced the task of walking thirty consecutive hours without pause or rest. Mrs. B. is represented to be a widow of about 27 years of age, and the mother of three fine children, two girls and a boy, of the ages of 7, 9 and 11, and for whose support she has undertaken this task. The lady appears to be suffering severely from pulmonary consumption, and fears are enter-tained by some of her friends that the task may prove fatal to her, although they have no doubts of complishing the extraordinary feat. She is attired in Scottish costume, and steps across the rostrum to and fro, keeping time with the music in attendance. She is expected to complete her task at 10 o'clock to-night.

A brief paragraph recently copied into our columns gives a very imperfect account of what was lately de-cided in Dr. Griswold's case. The Judge refused to enter a decree of divorce in place of the one alleged to have been entered Dec. 18, 1853, but said:

"One witness testifies that he sent a telegraphic dispatch to Dr. Griswold on that day, to the effect that the Court had made a decree of divorce. There can be no doubt of that, for we have the dispatch itself before us."

This would seem sufficient to excuse Dr. Griswold's

marrying again on the strength of this dispatch from his counsel, even if it be conceded that the record of the divorce itself is irrecoverably lost, or even that it never existed. The Mansfield (Pa.) Classical Seminary was destroyed by fire on the 22d inst. A portion of the furniture was saved in a damaged state. The building was valued at 25,000, and insured for \$12,000. The furniture,

worth about \$5,000, was uninsured. The Rev. M. Jaques, the Principal of this Seminary, communicates Jaques, the Principal of this Seminary, communicates the above intelligence, and adds:

"In the evening an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens was held, at which resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of making temporary provisions for the classes, and proceeding to the immediate rebuilding of the Seminary edifice, preparatory to the Fall term. Our institution lives in the hearts of the community, and cannot die."

munity, and cannot die. THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW .- The following notice was served upon Crawford C. Smith, the

Treasurer of Brooklyn, on Saturday last:

Treasurer of Brooklyn, on Saturday last:

"To the City Treasurer of Brooklyn.

"Six: Please take notice, pursuant to law, that the Board of Police authorized by an art estilled 'An Act to establish a 'Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the Government thereof, passed April 18, 1879, organized under the said act, April 22d inst, and elected Simeon Draper President and James Bowen, Treasurer.

"This notice is given in pursuance of and for the purposes of section 27 of the aforesaid act. Very respectfully.

"S. DRAPER, President."

The potice has been filed in the Mayor's Office, further action in regard thereto being deemed unneces-sary, in view of the action against the bill which has been taken in New York.

NEW ORDERS FOR THE POLICE.—The following or der was sent to the different Police Captains of Brooklyn yesterday by the Chief of Police:

lyn yesterday by the Chief of Police:

"Siz: In accordance with a resolution of the Common Countil, passed April 13, 1267, you are hereby directed to please your Serzeauts and Doormen on patrol duty from this date. The Assistant Captains are directed for perform the duties of Sergeauts. Yours, &c., JOHNS, FOLK, Chief of Police."

It is contended that the Common Council have no authority over the police since the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, and that the above order with consequently be of no effect.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE .- Mr. Samuel L. Demerest of Otisco, Ionia County, Mich., left home April 4, while, as is supposed, laboring under some mental derangement, and has not since been heard from, although every effort has been made to obtain some clue to his whereabouts. Any information respecting him would be gratefully received by S. Demerest, Otisco, Michigan.

HARRY BRADLEY, esq., an eminent citizen of Vermont, formerly President of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and for some years engaged in business in this city, was stricken by apoplexy on the 6th inst., and died a few hours after at his residence near Bur

lington. He was about 64 years of age. STATE PRISON APPOINTMENTS.—The Inspectors of State Prisons met at Sing Sing last week, and adjourned on Monday evening. The following appointments have been announced:
Henry Newland, Utica, Principal Keeper, Lyman D. Orser, Yonkers, Keeper, Reinstated.
P. H. Hoffman, Poughkeepsis, Keeper, E. Williamson, Hamilton, and Wim. Muldoon, Guarda.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.—News reached this city by telegraph from St. Louis to day of a fight between the Pawnee Indians and the white settlers upon Sait River, which resulted in the death of one of the settlers and several Indians, and the capture by the whites of thirteen Pawnees. These Indians are now, and have been for several years, extremely poor, and in a most deplorable condition of suffering and want. Accounts from their country received by the last mail represent them as in a starving condition. So extreme is their poverty and suffering that they have been compelled to subsist in many instances upon the fierh of their children. It is supposed by gentlemen familiar with their character that the late collision with the white settlers has been brought about in cone-quence of the Indians killing stock to subsist upon in their desperate extremity. If this is the case, it will in some degree palliate what might under other circum-stances be considered a great outrage on the part of the Indians.

Fortunately for the people of Nebraska Territory, Fortunately for the people of Nebraska Territory, Fortunately for the people of Nebraska Territory, their nible and efficient representative in Congress, the Hon. B. B. Chopman, is now in this city, and we learn has already takes the matter in hand, and called the action in the premises as will relieve them from any farther trouble from that quarter.

We are gustified that feelings of the kindest character exist between Mr. Chapman and every department of the Executive Government, and we are equally satisfied that any suggestions from him calculated to relieve the people of the territory from these unfortunate disturbances, and better the condition of the poor miserable Indians, will meet with a favorable considera-INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA.- News reached

disturbances, and better the condition of the poor mid-erable Indians, will meet with a favorable considera-tion. [Washington Union, Saturday evening.